MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1986. Shri V. P. Singh to move the motion for consideration.

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1986

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1986-87, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House had a general discussion on the Budget 1986-87. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill seeks two months' supply to enable the Government to carry on, pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demad for Grant for the full year and the connected Appripriation Bill.

The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 40,027.49 crores of which Rs. 30,830.42 crores is charge on the Consolidated Fund of India and the balance of Rs. 9197.07 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha.

Necessary details of the Vote on Account are given in the pamphlet already circulated to hon. Members. I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): After the marathon exercise of the General Budget debate and the reply of the hon. Finance Minister, I know the House is not in a mood to discuss any other matter; especially on the same subject. Exactly, this vote on Account is part of the Budget itself. As the Finance Minister has already mentioned, this Vote on Account is to enable the Government to spend money from the Consolidated Fund of India for a part of the financial year till the full Budget is passed by Parliament. So, as part of the General Budget itself, this is a reopening of the discussion of the General Budget. Naturally, it will be a kind that of budget discussion. I am not going into the details not only because of paucity of time but also I am not an economist or a financial expert. I am approaching the whole situation from the point of view of a layman.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): That is the definition of a Member of Parliament.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Yes. But I am not an economist like you.

Sir, I would like to make some general comments on the existing situation and the Government's attitude towards the various economic problems of the country. This is an era of new policies. The Government, headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, thinks that the policies followed by the earlier Government, led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, were wrong and they are following new policies of their own. For this purpose, every week and every month, they are coming out with new policies. But unfortunately these policies are like some new brands of cosmetics and soaps. These new brands are not only condensed in quality but they are also worse than the originals.

The Government has claimed that there is a shift in the economic policies. I agree. There has definitely been a shift. But the question is, for whose benefit and in which direction, these policies are going? For example, the shift in the economic policies is illustrated by the new computer policy in November, 1984, the General Budgets for 1985-86 and 1986-87, the Import-Export policy,

[Shri K. Mohanan]

the new textile policy and more recently, the Long-term Fiscal Policy. The result of these new policies is seen in the following areas: Liberalised terms for industrial licensing, raising the limits of MRTP companies, greater freedom to foreign capital, relaxation of FERA regulations, reduction in the tax rates in the case of corporate income, reduction in the rates of Wealth-tax etc. to benefit the rich, abolition of excise duty and above all, liberalisation of imports, increase in the number of foreign collaborations and curtailment in the public sector investment.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal) in the chair].

Then Sir, I come to the foreign trade. The purpose of the policy, the aim of the Plan, is that there should be a higher rate of growth in export and a lower rate of growth in imports. But if I am not wrong, generally speaking imports have increased by 30 per cent, whereas exports have risen by less than 1 per cent. If I am wrong, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten me on this point. It has also been assessed that if this trend goes on, by the end of this year, an average of Rs. 10,000 crores will be the deficit, trade deficit; this is the assessment by well-known economists of the country. Even now, in the reply of the Finance Minister to the debate on the General Budget, there was no concrete proposal as to how this trade deficit can be bridged by the end of this year. I am not going into the details. I am not also going into the Budget deficit.

I now come to the point which he has mentioned in his reply. This is in regard to the poverty-elimination schemes of the Government. This Government has been speaking so much about the downtrodden people and the poverty-elimination schemes like the NREP, IRDP etc. The Seventh Five Year Plan document makes the claim that 40 million new jobs will be created and that the percentage of the number of people living below the poverty-line will be brought down from 37 per cent to 21 per cent. But what is the reality? The assertion that the percentage of the number of people living below the poverty-line has been brought down to 37 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is itself a dubious claim. What about the NREP scheme? I have to focus the insincerity of the Government in the implementation of this scheme. When 30 million tonnes of foodgrains are rotting in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India and other private agencies, this Government has spent a mere quantity of 1.7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for the NREP. This is less than the 1 per cent of the excess stock. Even if 5 million tonnes out of this 30 million tonnes of excess stock were used in a year for rural employment programme wherein each worker is given one kilogram of foodgrain per day, at least 5000 million mandays of additional work could have been created. You are saying that a surplus stock of 30 million tonnes of foodgrains is with you. That is why I am saying that the Government is not at all sincere to the poverty elimination schemes which you are talking of.

Now I am coming to the IRDP My colleague, Comrade Chatterjee, while initiating the Budget debate, has mentioned about your norms of fixing the poverty line and your definition regarding poverty line, etc. I am not going into the base year or the unscientific method you have applied in this matter. Let us go through the definition which is available for poverty line under the IRDP scheme. The definition is that a family up to five members, with a maximum income of Rs. 3500 a year is covered by the scheme. That means, a family with two members or three members, if its each member is earning Rs. 500, is entitled to get the benefit of the IRDP scheme. But Sir, the census report, the evaluation

reports and other studies have clearly established that in our rural areas, because of many reasons, an average family consists of six to ten members. This is the position even after introducing family planning programmes in the rural areas. So, if a family with six to ten members is earning Rs. 5000 per year, it is not entitled to get the benefit under the IRDP scheme. If there are two members and they are earning more than Rs. 1500 each, they are entitled to get the benefit but in a larger family, where each one of them is earning about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per annum or up to Rs. 500, their total income exceeds Rs. 5000 and, therefore, that family is not entitled to the benefits under this scheme in one case where the personal income is Rs. 1500, that family of two members is entitled to the scheme. (*Interruptions*) That is as per per capita classification. I have just mentioned this to draw the attention of the Minister as to how unscientifically you are approaching, how unimaginatively you are approaching to this problem. Really you are not sincere in this and you just want to make propaganda on all these things. Without any proper study, without looking into the lacunae of the scheme, simply with unrealistic yardsticks you are trying to implement these schemes. This is my criticism. I have no time but I am only pointing out this one point.

Your claim is that 1.65 crores of families have benefited from the programme and 47 per cent of the poor people have crossed the poverty line in the Sixth Plan. But in sample districts like Nagpur, I have gone through the reports submitted by your own officials. Their claim is that only 25 per cent have crossed the poverty line on the basis of family wise assessment. I do not know what evaluation you have done and on what basis you are claiming that 47 per cent have already crossed the poverty line.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Just summarise your points, please.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Our job is not to summarise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): But surely your job is to save time.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: I shall be very brief. In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister referred to making more provision for education and if I am correct, he said that he has proposed Rs. 25 crores for setting up Model Schools. As a first stage, you want to open Model Schools in various districts. This is your declared policy of developing centres of excellence, I know. But when you are saying this, do you know that if you go like this, by the end of 1990 at least 600 lakhs of children between the age of 6 and 14 will be illiterate, they will be out of school by the end of 1990 and when you are entering the 21st century, 54 per cent of the world's illiterate population will be in our country? So with that 54 per cent of illiterate people you are going to enter the 21st century! This is a reality. I am not elaborating on that.

Then the Finance Minister tried to paint a rosy picture with some logical arguments and of course his comrades on that side are prepared to extend all kind of support to him and somehow or other he managed the scene. But these are realities. Sir.

Now coming to the media...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Now, please conclude.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: The Finance Minister has increased duty on TV sets. On what basis? Because television is a luxury item But actually now not the TV is a luxury item, but simple newspaper is a luxury article for the common man.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is colour TV.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Whether it is colour or not, you know it that 90 paise to one rupee is the cost of newspaper. That is the media for the common man. But you want to open more and more TV centres and I know you will supply them free to the rural areas because you want to project your views in a one-sided manner, but you want to curb the newspaper industry of this country, especially the small and medium newspaper industry. They have no other source like the big magnates, advertisement revenue or any other source of funds diverted to this industry. Do you know, the newsprint cost is 60 per cent in the production of the newspaper. Out of the total cost of production, 60 per cent is the cost of the newsprint only. Recently also you have raised the price of the newsprint...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Please conclude now.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: ...by Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,600.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Please conclude now otherwise I will be constrained to call another speaker.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Thank you, Sir. Now I am concluding.

In these circumstances and in this background. I am sorry, Sir, I cannot support the proposals put forward by our hon. Finance Minister, and I conclude.

Thank you.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is really strange that whereas under the provisions of the Constitution we are not in a position to make any amendment in these proposals, our friend says that he does not approve of any expenditure that has been contemplated in the Bill. Sir, he was talking of the Budget. Naturally this appropriation is as per the Budget proposals for two months only, as explained by the Finance Minister, out of the Consolidated Fund. So, the Budget is the main thing, and our friend, Mr. Mohanan, was just attacking the Budget.

This is the second Budget of our present Finance Minister. This Budget is entirely in consonance with the first Budget that was brought last year. That was in so many respects a revolutionary Budget. Like the last Budget, this Budget also is a burning testimony of the Congress Governments intense desire to bring graudally, and perhaps in not a very distant future finally too, the comon man, the illiterate, the poor and the grossly unprovided for Indian out of poverty and exploitation.

In the new Budget, Sir, there is a very distinct and pronounced accent on helping the poor and the backward by pruning the affluence of the rich and by enabling the have-nots to share a larger portion of the loaf of the national resources with those who have.

Sir, the Government of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has repeatedly made known to the people its deep commitment to the removal of illiteracy, poverty and unemployment. In the broadcast that he made on the 5th of January, 1985 after becoming the Prime Minister, he talked of the poverty, the unemployment, the disease and the ignorance, and he said that we had to wage a war against them which were our oldest enemies and that we had to win that war. So, that is the basis, that is the backbone of our ideology and our fiscal policy as contained, as reflected in the Budget.

This Budget also, side by side, besides providing aid to the poor, besides developing the undeveloped countrymen, also aims at generating a self-reliant and vibrant economy with the maximum possible application of modern technology and in fact the latest technology, in almost all walks of our life.

[Shri P. N. Sukul]

Sir, I do not know how our Opposition friends can become so myopic in their analysis of the Budget and the Budget proposals and our achievements. As I said, the policy in this Budget is the same policy that was there in the last Budget. We all know from our experience of the current financial year that that policy has paid very rich dividends to the country and to the people of our country.

What is this policy? It is an unprecedented policy of liberalisation that started from last year. Of course, in the past we had Budgets where some paltry things were granted to certain sections of the society, but not in such a way as now. Today the Government is committed to certain sections of the people. Our Finance Minister just told the House that it is the policy of liberalisation both in taxes and in investments. We want to help the poorer sections and also the middle-class people.

In this very Budget, as the hon. Minister was saying a little while ago, almost Rs. 18,000 income per annum has been exempted from income-tax. Some time ack, I had met him and requested that this limit should be raised to Rs. 25,000. Why? My argument was that income-tax was started with the Burmese war. When income-tax was started, it was started on an income of Rs. 300 per annum. Very soon this limit was revised to Rs. 500. It is said there has since been a price rise to the extent of 70 times So, I said at least the exemption should be allowed upto 50 times. If it was Rs. 500 at which exemption was allowed, and if the price rise was 50 times, it means the exemption should be upto Rs. 25,000. I am very grateful to the Finance Minister and the Government that by raising the standard deduction ceiling on income-tax, the maximum possible relief has been provided to the salaried class and the working people. Our Finance Minister deserves bouquets for that. There is no denying the fact as a result of the achievements of our policy in the current financial year there was 22 per cent more collection in major taxes. By the month of November there was 9 per cent more collection in major taxes. There is almost 33 per cent growth in our Gross National Product. As regards the infra-structure, it has been repeatedly explained by the Finance Minister and by other people on this side that it has been further strengthened whether it is viewed by the addition in the movement of goods by the Railways or by the addition in the generation of power or by the increase in the supply of coal.

In the new Budget, excise on articles of common consumption has been reduced and the duty on import, and on luxury items especially on items like air-conditioners and other things, has been increased. That is how the middle class and the people belonging to the poorer sections have been helped.

The Hon. Member was talking of the NREP just now. He forgot to mention that under this scheme there was an increase of 93 per cent in its allocation for the next year. I do not know what he was hinting at, but instead of Rs. 230 crores a provision of Rs. 443 crores has been made in the new Budget. He was talking of the IRDP. There has been an increase of 51 per cent over the last year in the provision for IRDP.

In spite of this if our friends like Shri Mohanan and other start criticising the Budget or the policy without paying any heed to the achievements, without seeing what has actually happened around us in the society, it does not serve any national purpose. It only amuses so many in the country. As regards resources it is true that 50 per cent comes from tax revenue 14 per cent comes from other capital receipts, 11 per cent comes from borrowings out of which internal borrowings are 14 per cent and the external assistance is only 5 per cent and the remaining 6 per cent is the deficit of Rs. 3,650 crores. So from this it is obvious that we have almost become self-reliant. Even this deficit would not have been there if we had not imported only crude and nothing else. We have spent this year Rs. 4,600 crores on the imoprt of crude only. Our deficit as compared to this only one item is

much less. We could have pruned our plan. We could have made adjustments in the plan, but that would have affected the weaker sections of the society and the poorer sections of the society whom our Government wants to help. That is why deliberately we have this deficit and we are pursuing this policy. I wish to point out that a mountain has been made out of a mole-hill. Even in the newspapers also I say people criticising the budget generally for the deficit. Even comrade Jyoti Basu criticised for the deficit. He says that it will lead to lot of inflation, this and that. I can say that it will not; and it is quite within the manageable limits. In the current financial year, that is, 1985-86 even after the revised estimates at present the deficit comes to 9.7 per cent of the total receipts. In the next year that deficit will be of the order of 7.4 per cent only. If we take both plan and non-plan expenditure for the current financial year the present deficit is to the tune of 8.8 per cent. In the new budget our deficit will be of the order of 6.9 per cent only. So the deficit is quite manogeable. (Time bell) I am sure our competent Government and our capable Finance Minister are not going to allow the rate of inflation to go up in an unusual manner. It will be sufficiently contained. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since you have already rung the bill, now I will come to my suggestions.

Starting with the class to which I belong—because nobody else speaks about them—our Finance Minister has done very well to provide relief to the salaried class in terms of income tax. It is very essential that so long as we are not able to pay—as I was mentioning the other day—living wages to our people—and cannot even pay the need based minimum wage to our people—we must evolve a national formula on the payment of Dearness Allowance so that not only Central Government employees but also the State Government employees and other employees in the public sector undertakings are equally compensated against the rise in prices. So far as the Central Government employees are concerned, it is indeed a big concession that the upper limit for payment of bonus has been raised to Rs. 2,500. But this bonus should be paid at the rate of Rs. 8.33 per cent as is paid to other employees working in public sector undertakings instead of 18 days. When this scheme was started, we paid bonus for 15 days. Now we are paying for 18 days. And you have been that this payment of bonus and whatever facilities you provide to your employees go a long way in inspiring and encouraging them to serve the Government and the people better. So I hope the Government will consider the suggestion of providing one month's pay in a year to the Government employees by way of bonus, as holds good in the case of industrial workers. I also reiterate in this House my demand that bonus at whatever percentage you fix should also be paid to the Government pensioners. They are a very unlucky people, suffering after having served their Government for a long time. Now their responsibilities are many more. So bonus should, in fact, be paid more to them than to us who are active, who are working.

Then as regards power generation, it is thermal generation which has mainly increase by more than 15 per cent in the current financial year, and the increase in our hydel generation has been very low this year; it has been less than minus 5 per cent. The stock of coal is limited. And a time will come when it will be completely depleted. A time will come when you will have no coal for having thermal generation of electricity. Then what will you do? So at the earliest possible opportunity, we should try to build up a hydel network for generating power. And just as Himachal Pradesh, your State, Mr. Vice-Chairman, has many projects....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I am from Punjab, but we are also having many of these.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL: He belongs to Punjab but this was once part of Punjab. So I forget it. So as in the case of Himachal Pradesh, we can have very many mini-hydel projects on our rivers all along the borders in U.P., Assam, Meghalaya and Kashmir, which will go a long way

[Shri P. N. Sukul]

in meeting the demand of electricity in the neighouring areas. Now one very important suggestion I want to make is....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): And final one.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Just two minutes. I have not spoken on the budget. So for a man like me, you have to be a little considerate.

My suggestion is that whatever can be built or manufactured within the country should not be imported. What can be done by our own people indigenously should not be imported. For example, our BHEL has fabricated very many rigs and those rigs are being used at so many places in the country. But still today we are inviting global tenders for rigs. Why should you invite global tenders for rigs when you can manufacture them all right in your own country? Similarly our Bharat Pumps and Compressors at Naini, Allahabad, has built some very good pumps and very good compressors which are being used in different parts of the country. But still today even for compressors we invite global tenders and we import it. Now whatever money we give to others goes waste for us; that is a dead loss. If the same money or even more money is spent within the country, that money will circulate within the country; that will create more employment in the country; that will add to our economy; and that will multiply our achievements. So this must be borne in mind our Government and this should be done as far as possible.

I was just talking of pensioners. Now I will talk of ex-servicemen. There was a high-level committee appointed to look into their grievances under Mr. K.P Singh Deo, the then Minister of State, and it made certain recommendations regarding the problems of ex-servicemen. It is reported that these rocommendations have been very much diluted by the bureaucrats and they have not been able to percolate to the ex-servicemen. So I would request the Government kindly to have a better look at these recommendations and provide the necessary relief to our ex-armymen, ex-servicemen. As I was talking yesterday during the Question Hour, there have been very many cases of gas leakages here and there there are so many industrial complexes and many more are going to be created. An independent enforcement wings should be created under the Chief Controller of Explosives because there is no independent wing today under him and he has to take the help of the police and the DM for taking preventive measures against any posible leakages of gases and chemicals. (*time-bell*). Since there is no time with these words I entirely and wholeheartedly support the Bill.

MISS JAYALALITHA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Appropriation *Bill 1986*. At the outset I wish to make it very clear that 90 per cent of my speech is going to be repetitive. I am not going to say anything new. As Dr. Johnson said, "It is not sufficiently considered that men require more often to be reminded than to be informed." So most of my remarks today have to be considered in this context. The points I make may seem repetitive. They are repetitive but they are also essential, necessary and important because I have already informed the Centre, the Government of India, through my earlier speeches in this very House about what we require. So today the nature of my speech is not to inform the Government but to remind the Government of what we need.

While replying to the debate on the Appropriation (Vote on Account) *Bill*, 1986, in the Lok Sabha the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Janardhan Poojari, said, "The larger assistance to States in account of drought had upset the Budget Estimates necessitating the present demands for grants." He said that against the Budget provision of Rs. 270 crores, the actual spending on assistance to States for natural calamities amounts to Rs. 1015 crores during the current year. In this connection—again now I am going back to what I said in this House before in my speech on the Finance Bill in 1984—at that time I had said that if we study the history of India over the past 100 years we will notice that at regular intervals not only in Tamil Nadu but in the

whole of India, the whole of India has been affected by intermittent period of drought. A study of old almanasc relating to the past 100 years will prove that during this period droughts occurred at regular intervals. Since this is a known proven fact it is my request, I repeat this request, that the Government of India should anticipate these regular periods of drought and chalk out plans so that the Government is prepared to meet the situation when it arises.

Similarly, floods occur all over the country. Every year the river Ganga is in spate and causes widespread damage because of floods. So also the river Brahmaputra. Every year a flood situation is created by these two rivers. Whenever this happens there is a lot of talk about finding a permanent solution to this recurring problem; then everybody forgets all about it until again the next year the floods occur and again the same remarks are repeated and yet again the matter is left at that and forgotten. This happens with monotonous regularity every year. Isn't it high time that the Government of India really did something to solve this problem on a permanent basis? Is spending crores of rupees every year on flood relief the only way-out? Is this the only solution that we can think of? If we calculate the stupendous amounts spent so far since independence during the past thirtynine years on flood relief operation alone, necessitated by the havoc wrought by these two rivers alone, the river Ganga and the river Brahmaputra, the total would be of Gargantuan dimensions. Instead of regularly incurring this colossal expenditure on flood relief, surely the same gigantic amount could have been better spent and would have been sufficient to implement a permanent solution to this problem. In this context, I repeat, it is vital and necessary to seriously consider and expedite the linking of the Ganga with the Cauvery. Indubitably, this will involve an expenditure of a staggering amount; I do not deny that. But the Government must obtain the necessary finance probably as foreign aid from friendly countries. The linking of the Ganga and the Cauvery will prove beneficial to the whole country in several ways. Not only will it boost the nation's economy by increasing the production of electricity in the country, not only will it provide irrigation to thousands, indeed, lakhs of acres of land, but it will also, above all, foster and nurture a new awareness in the minds of the people that India is one. A scheme to link the Ganga and the Cauvery would be one of the best ways to promote national integration and strengthen national unity.

Now, Sir, I come to the specific points in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. Regarding the Salem Steel Plant, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, only a sum of Rs. 16.06 crores has been provided and I submit that a minimum amount of at least Rs. 50 crores should be allotted. Regarding industrialisation in Tamil Nadu, Sir, this has been repeated *ad nauseum* by all the Members from Tamil Nadu, not only from my party but from other parties as well. After 1967, no major industry has been started in that state and at least now the Centre should think of doing something in his regard.

Regarding the Hindustan Photofilms Factory at Ootacamund, a polyster-based films project has been included now which is estimated at Rs. 163 crores. For this year, Sir, the Finance Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 20 crores. But the file is now with the Industries Minister and the Industries Ministry is sitting on that file. So, I appeal to the Finance Minister to see that the file is moved and that the amount of Rs. 20 crores reaches the State as soon as possible.

Regarding the expansion of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Sir, this demand we have reiterated over and over again and all the Members from Tamil Nadu have done this. Yet we have been told that they are going to start a new coach factory at Kapurthala in Punjab. I think I should reiterate that this will involve an enormous expenditure for the Government because, as far as the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is concerned, we have all the necessary infrastructure

[Miss Joyalalitha]

right on hand. Not only that. Now they have to start from scratch in Punjab. When you compare the costs, this will be very minimal. I suggest expansion of the already existing project and I must also point out that in and around Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, we have over 200 ancillary units, workshops, etc. which will be very very beneficial and it will be very easy and they will contribute greatly to the feasibility of immediate expansion of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur.

Regarding the Third Mine Project at Neyveli, Sir, there was a proposal from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the Third Mine Project and three Super Power Thermal Projects during the Current Plan. I would like to know what the position is regarding this Third Mine Project and I would also request that this Third Mine Project be expedited without further delay.

Regarding the Sethusamudram Project, Sir, this again is something which has been repeated *ad nauseum* in both the Houses by all the Members from Tamil Nadu and by other Members also. Now, Sir, the Minister of Planning has said that this project is not viable economically. He says that it is not viable on economic grounds, on financial grounds. Sir, I dispute this. Economic grounds and financial grounds cannot be the only consideration or cannot be the only criteria. The Sethusamudram Project is vital to the nation's security. This is a very important consideration. Supposing that fifty years earlier or 84 years earlier the estimated cost would have been Rs. 43 crores, today, the estimated cost for this project would be something in the vicinity of Rs. 240 crores. Even supposing that we spend such a big amount of Rs. 240 crores, the port that will benefit, Tuticorin, will attract so much revenue that within no time the amount that is spent to implement the Sethusamudram Project will be earned back through the revenue which will accrue to this port. So, I fail to understand on what grounds, on what basis, the Government of India says that this is not economically viable.

Then, Sir, I wish to request for more Vayudoot services for Tamil Nadu. If we look at the civil aviation map of India, we can see that in Northern India, practically for every distance of fifty to sixty kilometres there is a Vayudoot service. But the same does not apply to South India, particularly to Tamil Nadu. (*Time Bell rings*). Sir, I request that there should be Vayudoot flights, most importantly from Salem to Thanjavur, from Tiruchy to the Thanjavur, from Madras to Neyveli from Madurai to Kanyakumari, from Coimbatore to Ooty, etc.

Sir, I also wish to request the Government to expedite the completion of the East Coast Road from Madras to Nagarcoil. This project has been on the anvil for 50 years, and it has been the subject of serious discussion, very serious, heated discussion, for the past 10 years. But still it has not taken off. At least now I request the Government of India to see that this project takes off and the East Coast road project from Madras to Nagarcoil is implemented without further delay.

Now, Sir, as regards industries, according to the action plan programme prepared by the District Industries Centre as per the norms given by the Industries Department of the Government of India, it was stated that the criterion for developing or starting new industries should be "a no-industry district". And now this study team sent by the Centre conducted a survey in Tamil Nadu and they found that there is no district in Tamil Nadu which can be declared as 'no industry district.' Now, Sir, this is a very misleading conclusion, a very misleading assumption. In Tamil Nadu, the districts are so vast, they are so huge, that no matter which district you take up you will find at least one industry there. It is impossible to find a 'no industry district' in Tamil Nadu. But, at the same time, we are often subjected to attacks by people from the treasury benches, by hon. Members from the treasury benches, and even the Central Ministers coming to Tamil Nadu say that the State is industrially backward, that there is no development of industry, that Tamil Nadu is industrially backward. And yet the study team sent

by the Centre says that there is no district which can be declared as a 'no industry district'. Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration the fact that the districts are so vast and so huge: I would submit that the criterion should be taluks and, if possible, even Panchayat unions. So you should not take up this criterion for starting new industries area-wise, it should not be considered as district, but at least as taluk, and probably in the future to the panchayat union level.

Then, Sir, more Central assistance is definitely needed for the mass rapid transit system for Madras. This, again, is something which has been *ad nauseum*, again and again, repeated in this House by Members of Tamil Nadu. That is why, at the outset, I said that this speech of mine today is more in the nature of reminding the hon. Finance Minister and the Government of India, rather than informing the Finance Minister of our specific needs.

Regarding the much publicized raids to unearth black money, I am happy that the Finance Minister has promised a review of the sweeping powers of search and seizures by the income-tax officials. I would not like to repeat what has already been said. But it is a fact that these raids have proved to be counter-productive It is indisputable that serious infringements of the rights, privacy and freedom of the taxpayers are being perpetrated for purposes that do not and cannot bear scrutiny. And, this is happening on a sufficiently wide scale to demoralise or alienate the most dynamic sections of the community on whose well-being and prosperity the government's tax collections ultimately depend. Therefore, I would make a further submission to the Finance Minister to review the provision that under the new Finance Bill, powers of search and seizure can be vested not only in income-tax officers but even in income-tax inspectors. What is more, they can exercise them without a search warrant. They will also have the right to enter an assessee's residential premises, though for all practical purposes they were not debarred from doing so even hitherto. While the Finance Minister has indicated his willingness to retrace his steps and jettison some of the provisions of the new Finance Bill, he needs to go further. He must, I feel, withdraw the draconian powers enjoyed by the investigative agencies at present. Yes, Sir. I am concluding. In conclusion I would also like to remind the Finance Minister about another point which has been raised in this House earlier by other Members belonging to my party and belonging to my State with regard to unearthing black money. Just as there was a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme announced earlier, I would request the Finance Minister to seriously look into the possibility of bringing out another such scheme announcing bonds, such as railway bonds, and provide the people an opportunity to come forward voluntarily and declare their black money, by purchasing these bonds. The Finance Minister can provide them with a guarantee that they will not be subjected to any kind of punishment or harassment. With these words, I conclude.

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका मैं हृदय से आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझको विनियोग विधेयक पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है । मैं उसका समर्थन करने को खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

चूंकि माननीय सदन में सामान्य बजट पर अत्यन्त विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा हो चुकी है, हमारे निष्ठावान एवं विद्वान मंत्री महोदय ने इसके सभी पक्षों पर विस्तारपूर्वक प्रकाश डाला है, सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिया है, सभी शंकाओं का समाधान किया है, इस कारण अब उन बातों की पुनरावृत्ति करना सदन का समय नष्ट करना है । अतएव मैं अपने विचार को मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय जो कि तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से नया संत्रालय है, से संबंधित वित्तीय प्रावधानों तक ही सीमित रखना चाहता हूं ।

मान्यवर, सर्वप्रथम मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री परम आदरणीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने भारत की महान जनता की भावना, आकांक्षा तथा आवश्यकता की दृष्टि में रखते हुए मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय की न केवल परिकल्पना की वरन् उसको स्वरूप प्रज्ञ प्रदान किया, उसकी स्थापना की । मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा विभाग,

[डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

युवक कार्यक्रम तथा खेल विभाग, कला विभाग, संस्कृति विभाग, महिला कल्याण विभाग, कुल पांच विभागों की स्थापना की गई है।

जहां तक विभागों के वर्गीकरण का प्रश्न है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदन मुझ से सहमत होगा कि कला संस्कृति की ही एक अंग है। संस्कृति विभाग से कला का सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करके एक स्वतन्त्र विभाग की स्थापना संस्कृति के सर्वमान्य अर्थ को, संस्कृति की परिभाषा को विकृत करना होगा। यदि यह विभाग प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से किया गया हो तो सर्वथा दोषपूर्ण एवं अनुचित है। संस्कृति तथा कला का विभाजन उसी प्रकार से है जैसे शरीर से जीव को भिन्न करना। मेरा विश्वास है कि भारतीय संस्कृति के संरक्षण तथा संवर्द्धन में गहरी रुचि तथा आस्था रखने वाला आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा विद्वान मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी मेरे अनुरोध पर अत्यन्त गंभीरतापूर्वक चिन्तन एवं मनन करेंगे एवं संस्कृति विभाग से कला को भिन्न न करके संस्कृति विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैं इस बात के लिए भी हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने भारत के अतीत, वर्तमान एवं भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्र को एक नवीन शिक्षा नीति प्रदान की है जिसमें प्राथमिकता शिक्षा के सुलभीकरण, माध्यमिक शिक्षा सुदृढ़ीकरण तथा उच्च शिक्षा के विशिष्टीकरण पर ध्यान दिया गया है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा के अतिरिक्त प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के विस्तार पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मैं परम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं जो देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक माडल स्कूल की व्यवस्था के हेतु 25 करोड़ रुपये का तथा एक राष्ट्रीय खुले विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का निर्णय लेकर 75 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि शिक्षा परिवर्तन के महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए 221 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय को बढ़ाकर 332 करोड़ कर दिया गया है, अर्थात् 59 प्रतिशत की उसमें वृद्धि कर दी गई है।

महोदय, शिक्षा के संबंध में अधिक न कहकर इतना ही निवेदन मैं करना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य शिक्षार्थी का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है, अर्थात शिक्षा का स्वरूप इस प्रकार से निर्धारित किया जाए कि वह शिक्षार्थियों का शारीरिक मानसिक, बौद्धिक, नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक तथा सांस्कृतिक उन्नति कर सके तथा अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन करते हुए राष्ट्र की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति में सहायक हो सके

6.00 PM

इसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा के माध्यम से शिक्षार्थी में नागरिकता की भावना उत्पन्न होनी चाहिए जो लोकतन्त्र समाजवाद एवं धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति आस्था उत्पन्न कर सके। इतना ही नहीं भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप विश्व शांति तथा विश्व बंधुत्व की भावना भी उत्पन्न करनी चाहिए,। शिक्षा को राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता की दिशा में एक अत्यंत प्रमुख भूमिका का निर्वहन करना होगा।

श्रीमान, मैं अपने युवा एवं महान प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं जो वह न केवल युवकों अर्थात् राष्ट्र के भावी कर्णधारों के प्रति हार्दिक सहानुभूति रखते है वरन उनके कल्याण के हेतु विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को निष्ठापूर्वक क्रियान्वयन कर रहे है। साथ ही उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार नीतियाँ निर्धारित की जा रही हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि उनकी समस्याओं का निकारण होगा। माननीय सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि समस्त युवकों को सरकारी सेवाओं के अवसर प्रदान किये जाने कठिन ही नहीं वरन् असंभव भी है। परन्तु सभी को कार्य करने का अवसर प्राप्त होना चाहिए जिससे व अपना जीवनयापन कर सके जिसके लिये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी एवं सरकार दृढ संकल्प तथा कार्यरत है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के महान चरित्र से संपूर्ण राष्ट्र विशेष रूप से युवक प्रेरणा तथा मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमान, हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को महिलाओं अर्थात् हमारी माताओ बहिनों, बेटियो, आदि की विशेष चिंता है। उन्होंने महिलाओं के लिये एक नवीन राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है। यह उनकी उदारता तथा महानता का परिचायक है, द्योतक है, जिसकी जितनी सराहना की जाये वह कम है। समस्त जातियों तथा सम्प्रदायों भाषा-भाषी तथा क्षेत्रवासी महिलाओ के साथ प्रत्येक युग में अनाचार अत्याचार एवं अन्याय हुआ है। उसका सदा ही पुत्री के रूप में पत्नी के रूप में, मांके रूप में सभी पर शोषण हुआ है। आज भी महिलाओं पर विशेष रूप से पत्नी के रूप में बहू के रूप में जो अत्याचार हो रहे है वह किसी भी समाज तथा राष्ट्र के लिये गंभीर चिंता के विषय हैं। महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार, दहेज के लिये उनका उत्पीड़न तथा हत्याएं संपूर्ण मानवता के लिये कलंक हैं। महिलाओं के साथ किसी भी प्रकार की क्रूरता या अत्याचार किये जाने पर दोषी व्यक्ति को कठोर से कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था करनी होगी उनकी संपत्ति में भी अधिकार प्रदान कराना होगा। उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र बनाना होगा। मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार यह है कि जब उनकी जनसंख्या कुल जनसंख्या की आधी है तो उन्हे सेवाओं में भी उसी प्रतिशत में स्थान दिये जाने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। विषेश रूप से शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, संचार, सूचना एवं प्रसारण, विदेश मंत्रालयों में उन्हे अधिक अवसर प्रदान किया जा सकता है। संविधान में जो समानता का अधिकार दिया गया है वह तभी सार्थक होगा।

श्रीमन् अब मैं संस्कृति तथा कला विभाग के संबंध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहुंगा। मुझ को इस बात की हार्दिक प्रसन्नता है कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी एक ओर भारत की उन्नति वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र मे करना चाहते है दूसरी ओर सांस्कृतिक उत्थान के प्रति भी दृढ़ता के साथ कार्यरत है। उनकी प्रेरणा से भारत में सात सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है मेरा विश्वास है कि यह केन्द्र भारत की महान संस्कृति को संपूर्ण विश्व में उजागर करने संस्कृति एवं कला विभाग के इस वर्ष के 19 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय को बढ़ाकर 59 करोड़ किया गया है यह वृद्धि 200 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक है। जो की ऐतिहासिक निर्णय है। इसके हेतु मैं अपने विद्वान वित्त मंत्रियों तथा परम आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। भारत के लिए गर्व तथा गौरव की बात है कि हमारे लोकप्रिय प्रधानमंत्री जी का चरित्र संदेह के परे है। वह केवल विश्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं हैं। वह विश्व के समस्त प्रधान मंत्रियों में सबसे महान प्रधान मंत्री भी है। संपूर्ण राष्ट्र को उनके चरित्र पर गर्व है। उनका चरित्र भारतीय संस्कृति के सर्वथा अनुरुप है। मेरा विश्वास है कि उनके नेतृत्व में भारत भौतिक के साथ आध्यात्मिक उन्नति भी करेगा।

श्रीमन, यह आवश्यक है कि हम लोग अपनी संस्कृति को सामग्ररूप में समझे और जनता को समझाएं जहां तक मैंने अपनी महान संस्कृति को समझा है उसमें भौतिकता के स्थान पर नैतिकता का आध्यात्मिकता को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की है। हमने सादा जीवन, उच्च विचार के जीवन दर्शन को स्वीकार किया है। हमारी संस्कृति में महिलाओं को पूजा के योग्य समझा गया है। कहा गया है

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूजयते, रमंते तत्र देवताः।

धर्म निरपेक्षता हमारी संस्कृति की विशेषता है। कहा गया है सर्व धर्म संभाव। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस माननीय सदन के सामने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए उसका उल्लेख किया था।

भारत की संस्कृति जहां राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता की प्रेरणा देती है वहीं विश्व

[डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

प्रेम का, विश्व शांति का तथा विश्व बंधुत्व, का संदेश देती है। हमारी वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम की संस्कृति ही मानव के अस्तित्व का सर्व नाश से रक्षा कर सकती है और कर रही है। जिस समय हमारे हृदय से अपनी महान संस्कृति के प्रति आस्था उत्पन्न होगी। उसी समय उसमें से एक स्वच्छ सार्वजनिक जीवन के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता उत्पन्न होगी। परिणाम-स्वरूप भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन स्वतः हो जाएगा क्योंकि हमारी संस्कृति में भ्रष्टाचार के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। जिस दिन सदाचार का प्रकाश फैलेगा उस दिन भ्रष्टा-चार के अंधेरे को जाना ही होगा। अभी तक हमने इस दिशा में नकारात्मक प्रयास किया है। अब सकारात्मक पग उठाने होंगे।

अपने भाषण को पूर्ण करने से पूर्व मैं अपने चरित्रवान एवं विद्वान वित्त मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि जिनके द्वारा आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में एक आदर्श, एक प्रगतिशील आर्थिक नीति का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है। उनके द्वारा एक आदर्श विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है। उनके एक हाथ के द्वारा जनता का कल्याण हो रहा है और दूसरे हाथ से काले धन वालों पर वज्रपात हो रहा है।

अन्त में मैं एक हिन्दी की रूबाई पढ़कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा निश्चय समझो जो कमी तुम्हारा बाधक था,

वह देख तुम्हारा तेज स्वयं साधक होगा।

तुम अपने आदर्शों के आराधक हो तो,

पथ स्वयं तुम्हारे पद का अराधक होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विनियोग विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have already had a discussion on tht general budget I do not want to go into the date now but I would like to say a few things on what I feel. The Government has increased the price of coal, fertilizer, petroleum products and other essential commodities before the budget was presented which has greatly affected the common masses. Immediately after the increase of prices, a deficit budget, which is bound to lead to inflation, was presented. The rupee value has gone down by 42.6 per cent within the last six years. There is chronic increase in trade deficit. The poor middle class labourers and agriculturists have been economically hit for the benefit of rich people and big industrialists. The economic survey of different institutions has shown that the strata of society comprising 5 per cent only has accumulated the major portion of the progress and development made by the country. There is no remedy in this Budget for the common man. On the other hand, it is contrary, greater the production shown by the Government, greater the poverty. Before independence, the population below the poverty line was only 30 per cent. It has now increased to more than 60 per cent and the poor are becoming poorer and poorer and the rich are becoming richer and richer. Only on paper it is shown that so many people have been lifted above the poverty line. A glaring example is the State of Orissa. Due to inefficient Government, the people of Orissa are poor and their number is growing. Orissa is not a poor State as far as resources are concerned but the people are poor. It is the richest State having all the mineral resources, forest products, fertile land, water resources and human resources and intelligent cultivators also. But till now the resources have not been exploited. The second steel plant which was to be established there, it is said now, is not practicable and we are only hoping against the hope. Proposal for establishing a nickle plant has already been turned down. Telephone factory proposed for this State has been shifted to another State. Sir, the hon. Governor of Orissa recently visited the adivasi district and made a public speech in which he said, "The fruits of development have not reached the poor people of this area." The rich, the vested interests, the unscrupulous politicians and officers there are growing richer day by day

at the cost of the poor. After so many years of independence, there is no social security guarantee in respect of basic needs of the people regarding employment, health, education, housing and clothing Development of this region has not reached the poor; only the rich have benefited and poor people cannot think of getting justice till they are oppressed by the rich.

We are thinking of introducing computerisation and high-technology for more production. I agree it is required but at the same time, people must be given social security. Due to absence of social security for the poor, the rich are becoming richer and black money is generated. I apprehend a time may come when this will burst bringing our democracy to peril. You may say it is only a slogan; but there are countries where this has proved to be a reality. We give the slogan that India is a great democratic, socialist country as enunciated in the Constitution of India but we have forgotten the word 'socialist'. (*Time bell*).

I conclude by referring to my State Orissa. It has the great tourist potential. But the State Government does not have the resources. Government of India has to take care of it because Orissa has a great tourist attraction and this can earn foreign exchange for us.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu) in the Chair]

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला (गुजरात) : वाईस चेयरमेन साहब, विनियोग विधेयक में यहां जो 31 मार्च तक का साल हम कंसीडर करते हैं मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूं उनको सजेशन देना चाहता हूं कि इसकी जगह दीवाली से दीवाली तक हमारा फाइनसिएल इयर या हमारा वित्त वर्ष होना चाहिए। दीवाली से दीवाली तक हिन्दुस्तान को सूट करता है। अंग्रेजों की जो यह देन है इसके पीछे हमें नहीं जाना चाहिए।

दूसरा, इसमें पेंशन का जिक्र किया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसके लिए एक परमानेंट स्कीम होनी चाहिए जिसमें आप एक अमाउन्ट फिक्स रख दें और उस कर्मचारी की सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद परमानेन्टली उस फिक्स डिपिजिट में से उसकी अपनी आमदनी हो और गवर्नमेंट पर उसका बर्डन कम हो।

इसमें और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में आज एक लाख यूनिट्स हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द है। इसमें जो 20 लाख की जगह साढ़े सात लाख किया है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाने के लिए अपनी नीति को वे रीकंसीडर करें और उनको जीवन दान दें। हैड पम्प जो होता है इसके पार्ट और एंसीलोरी होती है इस पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी ऐड की है। यह तो कामन लोगों को पीने के पानी के लिए उपयोग होता है। पानी ढाई सौ तीन सौ फुट से निकलता है और इससे ढाई तीन सौ फेमिलीज पानी पीती हैं इस पीने के पानी के हैंड पम्प पर आपको एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटानी चाहिए। अब मैं मोडवेट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस के बारे में जो खुलासा किया है इस सदन में अपने भाषण में मैं उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हूं मोडवेट छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए गले में फंदा है। मल्टीनेशनल और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ठीक है लेकिन छोटी इंडस्ट्री के लिए मोडवेट इतना कामयाब नहीं होगा जितना आप सोच रहे है। हर साल जो गवर्नमेंट का बजट आता है उसमें डेफिसिट फाइनसिंग बढ़ता जाता है और वित्त मंत्री जी चाहे जितना बचाव करें कि यह डिवेलपिंग इकोनोमी के लिए ठीक ही है मेरा कहना यह है कि यह डेफिसिट हर साल बढ़ता जाता है और इससे प्राइस राइज होता है। 21वी सदी में हम जा रहे हैं तो प्राइस राइज भी 21वीं सदी में जा रहा है। इस लिए प्राइस राइज को कंट्रोल करने के लिए डेफिसिट फाइनसिंग को कंट्रोल करना भी जरूरी है। नेशनल केलेमिटीज के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे गुजरात में आज इतना सूखा है जैसे कि अभी ललिता जी ने बताया नेशनल केलेमिटीज के बारे में भी एक परमानेंट योजना होनी चाहिए। किसी भी राज्य में सूखा हो या फ्लड हो उसमें टूल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से पूरी सुविधा हो। आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब

[श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला]

कोई संकट उत्पन्न होता है हाउस में दूसरे दिन हंगामा होता है तब कुछ किया जाता है। हमारे सौराष्ट्र में उत्तर गुजरात में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। बारिश न होने से जो एक नेचुरएल कलेमिटी है पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे यहां ऐसी स्थिति आती रहती है इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को किसी परमानेंट स्कीम के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। हमारे गुजरात में हमने गैस के आधार पर पावर स्टेशन की मांग की है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए। हमारा गवर्नमेंट में इतना पानी नहीं है, इतना दम नहीं है, पैसा भी नहीं है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने हम इतनी समस्याएं रख रहे है लेकिन कोई हल नहीं होता है। जिसमें इकोनोमी को लाभ होता है और जैसे गुजरात में ग्रोथ होता जा रहा है वहां बिजली का बहुत महत्व है इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि गैस पर आधारित एक पावर स्टेशन गुजरात के लिए सेंकशन होना चाहिए। क्योंकि गुजरात गस का पिटहैड है। इस लिए इस गस का इस्तेमाल हमारे गुजरात में जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं जहां तक आयल की रायल्टी का सवाल है इसके बारे में हम लोग यह चाहते है कि आयल रायल्टी के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में जो नुकसान होता है उसके लिए ठोस ढंग से जिम्मेदार बनाया जाए जैसे चैयरमैन है अगर तीन साल में लास हुआ है तो उसको जिम्मेदार करार दिया जाए उस से खुलासा मांगना चाहिए। जिस मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के कार्याकाल में नुकसान हुआ हो उसको जिम्मेदार बनाया जाए। अंतिम बात कह कर मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। यह रेड़ज जो होते ह रेड़ेज के बारे में अभी जो खतरे हम पढ़ रहे हैं हमारे अपोजीशन वालों ने कभी उसको बचाव नहीं किया है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेड करने वालों पर रेड किया जाए। जो रेडज होते है उनके बारे में प्रेस में आता है लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ यह किसी को मालूम नहीं होता है। रेपसीड आयल और डबल फिल्टर आयल के के बारे जो आपने डेढ़ रुपया लगाया है वह दूर करने के लिए मैं आपसे अपील करता हू क्योंकि उससे रेपसीड पकाने वाला किसान भरता है आयल पकाने वाल व्यापारी नहीं भरता हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA (Haryana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister, for the first time, has brought in a Budget which does not represent a patchwork, which has been the practice hitherto of all Finance Ministers. I do not say that this is a very good Budget or it is going to solve all the problems. But I am reminded of a saying by Huxley who says that it is better to be wrong than to be vague. If you are wrong you can learn and correct yourself, but till today we have been having a patchwork, no new thinking. Here he has come forward with an original thinking. It is defective in many manners. Those defects must have been pointed out during the discussion of the Budget, but regarding this Vote on Account Bill I just want to say that the Government or the Finance Minister should have made some provision somewhere to give relief to the various sections of people who still are below the poverty line. There are people who do not have a roof over their head. There are people who cannot eat two square meals a day. How has he thought about them? How is he going to generate more employment opportunities? How are those people going to be absorbed in the national mainstream? Have those people a right to live or not? 37 years have passed since we attained independence. Countries who became independent later than we became independent, countries who have higher density of population than that of ours have developed at a faster rate. Normally, the excuse given by the Government is that the population rate has increased and, therefore, whatever development we undertake is not sufficient to sustain the economy of the country. Economy of the country is shattered because of over-population. In this connection, I want to ask a pointed question. Countries like Japan, Great Britain and Germany, they have a higher density of population than that of India. And still if those countries could have started from a scratch, there could be no excuse as to why we

have lagged behind. Now I have come to know that the reply given by you is that in those countries they are using the latest technology. For instance, take the case of steel produced in Japan or in South Korea. They do not have the raw material. They import the coal also. They import iron ore and then make steel. Still that steel is cheaper than the steel we are producing in our country. Can there be any justification for this? We have our own reserves of high grade of coal. We have our own reserves of iron ore. Having all these reserves and then we have got cheaper labour as compared to those countries. In spite of all that, we find that the cost of steel in India is more than the cost obtaining in those countries. Can there be any excuse? The other day this question came up and the excuse innovated was that the technology used in those countries was very advanced, the technology that we are using is outmoted. Who asked you to use that out-moded technology? I don't blame the Finance Minister for this. He should see that finances are not allowed to be wasted on things that do not give benefit to our country. In any case, there should be some thrust on latest technology and on employment generation. We should also see that the benefit percolates to the lowest level, that is more important. It is not necessary to think about a persons belonging to higher income group, owning two or three refrigerators. That is not necessary. What is necessary is, you should think of the person who is living on the roadside, sleeping on the pavement, who does not have a roof over his head. He is the person to be helped first. If we think of him, we can say that our budget has served the purpose to some extent.

In any case, I still congratulate the Finance Minister because he has deviated from the usual patchwork. He has come forward with a new theory. It may be wrong today, it may be subject to correction tomorrow. Once you are wrong, you can correct yourself tomorrow but if you are vague you can never correct yourself. Till today the whole malady has been that all the earlier budget proposals were of a patchwork nature, making some additions here and some alterations there, saying that this column is equal to that column and all that. That is why we are actually in a soup. I hope with further good intentions and better management and better imagination and foresight, he will be able, probably, to take the country out of the woods.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Please don't ring the bell, I will myself conclude.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the first instance I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Finance Minister has come out with a budget this year with a deficit of Rs. 3650 crores and I do not want to go into the details of the effect of this budget on the economy of this country, but this budget will create inflation and rise in prices. However, the Finance Minister has tried his best to give relief to the common man, but he could not. I do not doubt his sincerity in giving relief to the common man, but on the whole this budget will not give any relief.

Before I go into some specific instances regarding the development of the country, I would like to point out that even after 38 years of Independence, we could not solve the one important, basic problem of drinking water. Even today we find thousands and thousands of villages still not provided with drinking water. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the Government is sincerely thinking of providing this basic necessity to the people. It is very important. You speak of rural development and Government takes credit for achievements in rural development, but I would like to know what real achievement has been made so far as rural India is concerned? You go to any village, you will not find any electricity and drinking water. There are thousands and thousands of villages without electricity and drinking water, without the basic necessities for education of children and without health facilities. So please look into these problems of rural areas.

As many Members of this House, especially the lady Member, have pleaded, there must be a permanent solution so far

[Shri Satyanarayan Reddy]

as floods and drought are concerned. I fully share the views expressed by the lady Member in this regard. Shri K. L. Rao was a Central Minister. He proposed in those days linking of the Ganga with the Cauvery. Of course, large amount of money is required, but this plan should be thought over, because if this is done, many problems of this country will be solved. Employment opportunities will be created for lakhs and lakhs of people and whole of this country will have irrigation and drinking water facilities. The entire country will be benefited by this. Whether it would be possible and practicable in a short period or not is another question.

MISS JAYALALITHA: It is possible.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: It is possible. If where there is a will, there is a way. Government must think sincerely about it so that something good is done for the country. We achieved our Independece 38 years back. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that the poorest of the poor should feel that India has achieved Independence that we are independent. Whether we have been able to create that feeling in the common man..... *(Time Bell rings)*. I have not started even.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please look at the time allotted.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: I was told ten minutes. Why do you want to conclude hastily?

संसदीय कार्य (राज्य सभा) विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री सीता राम केसरी: नहीं, मि. रेड्डी देखिए अपनी तरफ से हमने अपने स्पीकर को विदड्रा कर लिया है और आप भी अपना टाईप..... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : नहीं तो हम बैठ जाते हैं।

SHRI K. MOHANAN: It is not fair. He is always withdrawing his speakers.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : हमें कोई आबजेशन नहीं है। मेरा तो इतना ही निवेदन है कि जो आपका टाईम एलोकेटेड है, उससे एक मिनट ज्यादा बेशक ही बोल लीजिए, मगर उसका मतलब डबल मत बोलिए। बस मेरा इतना ही कहना है।

हमने भी अपना एक केंडीडेट विदड्रा कर लिया है।

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Please don't deny the chance to other party Members.

श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल : बजट पर आप बोल चुके हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Your time was three minutes. You have spoken for four minutes.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Every village should be provided with educational centres, health and drinking water facilities, electrification, roads, and also small-scale industries should be provided at important centres of every village.

Then, coming to important problems concerning our State, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that we have taken up an important project. It is known as the Telugu Ganga Project. Sir, the Madras city is facing the problem of drinking water. Rayalaseema is a chronically drought-affected area. It needs development, it needs irrigation facilities. If this Project is completed, it will give not only drinking water to the Madras city but also to Rayalseema. But I fail to understand why the Central Government is delaying giving clearance to this Project. Not only the Telugu Ganga Project, but there are many such projects in the whole of the country, whether it is Uttar Pradesh or Bihar or Tamil Nadu or Gujarat. So, all those projects which are beneficial to the whole nation should not be delayed. They must be given early clearance.

Like-wise, we have also got the Polavaram Project. We have got the Ichhampalli Project, the Vamsadhara Project. All these projects were pending for central clearance. If all these Projects are cleared and completed, they will be beneficial not only to Andhra Pradesh but to the whole

of the country. I would like the Finance Minister to consider in a broader perspective for the development of the whole country and the society.

We have also pleaded for establishment of a coach factory or workshop in Warangal District at Kazipet. Nothing has been done so far.

The unemployment problem is growing. you want to solve the unemployment problem. You want to restructure the society. But no real steps have been taken towards this end. (*Time bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please conclude.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: What is the use of our speaking without expressing our views fully. Otherwise, do not give us time. Simply say, "Support or reject the proposal." That is all. What the use of our standing without allowing us to speak?

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: You do not support. You say, "I oppose."

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: What is the use? We have to express our views on the problems facing the country. We are sitting here up to 7 o'clock. (*Interruptions*)

Even we have extended by one day. We are prepared to sit. Why so much hurry? Even the Minister is ready to hear patiently, and I am thankful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Mr. Reddy, please try to conclude.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: We have to draw the attention of the Minister to the problems of the country. It is our duty to bring before the Government the problems faced by the country.

Let me request the Finance Minister to consider important projects and to deal with natural calamities. Important projects which are essential for the whole country should be taken into consideration. The projects should be completed. Provision of the basic necessities of the people, as I said, like drinking water, education, medical facilities, employment generation and removal of poverty should be taken up very seriously, and the problems should be solved.

Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto. (*Interruptions*) Please hear Mr. Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1986, but I have got one or two questions to ask.

The Hon. Minister has come with the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill. I may be wrong, but I do not remember that during the last three years that I have been here, the very first Bill—the Appropriation Bill—coming as a Vote-on-Account. I remember it came as an Appropriation Bill. Of course, under the Constitution he is empowered to ask for Vote-on-Account, but that is an emergency or exigency measure caused by an election or things like that. But when a regular exercise of Budget-making is going on in both the Houses, why should he come on Vote on Account on direct Appropriation Bill? This is my first question.

The hon. Minister had reacted very nicely to some of my suggestions that I had made in my speech. At the first instance I said that Rs. 56,000 and odd crores have to come from the public sector. Because it is a national issue, not an issue concerning only the Congress party, every party should come forward with suggestions. I think he should fix a full day for discussion as to how these things can be done. I say this because the Finance Minister while giving a position of 1985-86 revenues, had fallen short of the estimates while the expenditure of all accounts had gone up—subsidies have gone up by 38 per cent, Grants by 64 per cent, Budgetary support for the Plan had gone up by more than 50 per cent. This gap has been filled by increasing the market borrowings by 28 per cent, small savings by 58 per cent and so on. This is the gravity of the situation. Why I say that

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

this is the gravity of the situation is because notwithstanding the resource gap, the size of the Plan for 1986-87 has been jacked up to Rs. 23,300 crores, so much so that at the end of the year nearly forty per cent of the Seventh Plan will have been affected in real terms. This is my second worry.

My third worry is that even while calculating by the prevailing method, the first two-year deficit comes to more than Rs. 8,000 crores against the total five-year projection of Rs. 14,000 crores. I agree with him entirely that it is not his problem or the problem of the ruling party. It is a national problem. Therefore, there must be a full debate on it to see how these deficiencies can be plugged. This is my request to him to earmark a day in the next session when these things will be discussed and complete suggestions will be offered both by the ruling party and also by the opposition to meet these gaps.

Even a noted economist, I must say, has stated:

> "Nevertheless he is the first Finance Minister to have decided in favour of extensive post-Budget discussion with concerned people."

This is the very thing I said in my Budget speech also. This has been acknoledged even by a noted economist. If this is the situation I have one or two points to make to him.

Firstly, now that the administered price rise has taken place without any relation to the international prices, although he has tried to justify it by saying that the imported crude price will still be higher, I would request him that they should have freight equalisation on petroleum products. That is everywhere, except for the local taxes, as in the case of steel, sugar-cane, foodgrains and other things freight equalisation must be implemented on petroleum products so that petrol, diesel and kerosene are made available at the same price from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. I would request him to consider this while announcing the concessions in the Finance Bill.

My second point is with regard to the small-scale industries. I would request that in the small-scale sector he should reduce this level to 5.7 per cent from Rs. 20 lakhs which he has stated in his Budget speech. This is very essential. The third point that I would like to make is with regard to rural development. Although there has been an increase of Rs. 316 crores (*time bell rings*) over Rs. 918 crores in the last budget, I would request the Finance Minister that in spending all the rural development money, a close monitoring by the Central Government is very essential. Recently the Prime Minister has visited several tribal areas in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and other States where they are backward. I must say authoritatively that it has not gone to the poor people actually. Even though we have increased it by 65 per cent this year, what is really needed is close monitoring from the Centre. I know in the erstwhile Cabinet a Minister of that Cabinet had to make a road to his house from the main road. He got spent about Rs. 78,000 for this road. Finally this amount has been debited to the rural development programme, because he was a Rural Development Minister. This need to be looked into and a close monitoring needs to be done, because this money is flowing from the Centre. I do not want to encroach upon the States' right to spend money. But if the Centre is also making contribution towards these rural development programmes, the Centre has the authority to closely monitor those rural development programmes.

These are the few suggestions I have got to say and hope that the Honourable Minister would consider them favourably. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Shri V. Gopalsamy. absent. So the Minister will reply.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं। मैं आपसे व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। देखिए व्यवस्था है कि एक मेंबर अपोजीशन से बोलता है, दो इधर से बोलते है। मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूं। आज यह हो रहा है कि उधर से तो बुलवा दिए, इधर से बोलने नहीं देते। विनियोग

विधेयक ऐसा होता है जिस पर सभी को अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त करने चाहिए। मैं अभी मेरठ से आ रहा हूं, किसानों पर ओला वृष्टि हुई है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please sit down.

श्री सीताराम केसरी: आप बोल चुके है, बैठिए। व्यवधान)

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल: आप जिसको चाहें बुलवाएं यह वर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में, दिल्ली में ओला वृष्टि हुई है। दैवी आपदाओं से किसान त्रस्त है। आप उसके बारे में कहने नहीं देना चाहते।

एक माननीय सदस्य. आप स्पेशल मेंशन कीजिए।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल: स्पेशल मेंशन का भी यही हाल है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सन्तोष कुमार साहू): आप कृपा करके बैठिए।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल: खुद संसदीय कार्य मंत्री*

यह सदन है यह सर्वोच्च सदन है, यहां की परम्परा है। रेड्डी बोल रहे थे तो आप*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू): आपकी बात सुन ली। कोई व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं है। पार्टी की बात है, पार्टी ने डिसाइड किया और उसके मुताबिक दो स्पीकर बोल चुके हैं।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In fact, this is just a (Vote on Account) Bill which has come to the House for making provision for two months. I did not know that after the whole budget debate another budget debate is taking place. Honourable Member, Mr. Ghulam Rasool Matto raised a point that this is a new thing that is being done on Vote on Account. But every year it is being brought. So it is nothing new. And the final Appropriation Bill will come in May. Therefore, we have to concur on the Vote on Account Bill. Mr. Mohanan mentioned about TV and colour TV also and said that it should not have been taxed...

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): He is a colourful man.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: I have not said that you should not tax. On the presumption of a luxury item, you have taxed it. But the newspaper has become more a luxury than TV.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Anyway he said that somehow I managed the show. I assure you, I have managed the show without anycolouring. Whatever is there is there in black and white.

Mr. P. N. Sukul, being a champion of the salaried class, appreciated what the Government has done. He has given some more suggestions which I have taken note of.

Miss Jayalalitha said that it would be repetitive. I assure her, I am not bored by repetition provided I see who repetats it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Repetition from any side is bad.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: She said that the Government should make an estimate of future droughts. She is taxing my capabilities a little far too much; perhaps it is more than I possess to find out the deficit of what God has in his budget of rains. That deficit I cannot assess.

Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh mentioned about human resources development and gave support to it. I am thankful to him.

Mention was made about the financial year and its change. We have considered the thing. While we are maintaining the present financial year, what we see is that at the end of the year, there is a great rush to spend. So instead of that, we will come

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

in advance and get sanctions so that there is no lapse of money. So these fluctuations will be taken care of.

Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy mentioned again about the deficit of Rs. 3,600 crores. I have already explained it. It is a very simple thing. When the child will grow, so will his coat. Even the village tailor makes provision for expansion. This is the common sense of the village tailor. So when the economy grows, the deficit will grow along with it. It should fit; that is all.

Mr. Matto mentioned about vote-on-account. I have already replied to it.

In fact, when this is only for two months, what is the propriety of any proposal that is given, that ought to have been discussed. No Member mentioned about it. So I think they approve the measure. Various suggestions about projects, etc. have come from Members as representatives of their States. I will pass them on to the respective administrative Ministries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): The question is;

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1986-87, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA— *Contd.*

(I) The Industial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986

(II) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1986.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

I

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1986."

II

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1986, agreed without any amendment to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1986, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1986."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986, on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1986.

GMGIPMRND—LS II—184 RS 24-9-86 —400